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**D. C. GREENLEAF**

Fashionable Jewelry Store,

Third Street, **Saint Paul**

The ladies and gentlemen of this city and vic-

inity are invited to call and examine the

LARGEST AND CHOICEST ASSORTMENT

OF NEW STYLES OF JEWELRY,

Gold and Silver Watches

CLOCKS, SILVER WARE, PLATED WARE

DIAMOND GOODS, SILVER TEA SETS,

Cutlery, Cake Baskets, Gold Chains, Rings

Trinkets, and everything else pertaining to a

FIRST CLASS JEWELRY STORE.

My goods were purchased exclusively for cash

from the largest wholesale houses in the United

States and for sale at the

LOWEST PRICES.

All goods warranted perfectly for cash

and for old gold and silver, a fair supply

WATER MATERIALS always on hand.

Agent for St. Thomas' Clocks, also agent for

American Watches.

Particular attention paid to repairing ever

description of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry

the best possible manner. We

Block of

HAIR WORK

On any other pattern of Jewelry, &c., in our line

All work will be done promptly in a workman

like manner and at a reasonable price. Orders

sent by mail or otherwise will receive prompt

attention.

All kind new and second hand jewelry of all

sorts manufactured for the trade at a reasonable

discount.

St. Thomas' Clocks, Block, opposite Corner

Hall, near the Post Office.

D. C. GREENLEAF.

AT A. BLAKEMAN'S.

THE NEW JEWELRY STORE,

Four doors below THOMPSON & BROTHERS

Bank, and next door to SHAW'S

Fashionable Hat Store.

On Third Street,

Can be seen splendid

SILVER TEA SETS, CUP & SPOONS, ICE

PITCHERS, CASTORS,

Solid Silver Spoons—Puritas Coin,

Diamond, Opal and Ruby Rings, Solid Gold Ear

Rings and Pins in sets.

AMERICAN WATCHES.

A FINE ASSORTMENT of the American

manufactured Watch adjusted to heat and cold,

and the most perfect time makers. A. BLAKEMAN

sells them at manufacturing prices. Don't

mistake the place. Be sure that you call in

THE NEW JEWELRY STORE.

CLOCKS.

Those wishing to supply themselves with a per

fect Clock, to get them from THOMAS

CLOCK OF

A. BLAKEMAN.

Miscellaneous.

THE BEST

IS THE

CHEAPEST!

INSURE WITH THE

COMPANY

OF

ST. PAUL

1. FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS

accepted, now as heretofore, at fair rates and

liberal conditions.

2. BUSINESS CONDUCTED with constant dis

patch and accuracy.

3. INSURANCE always met with promptness and

complete justice.

4. ARE YOU INSURED? If not, why not? The

cost is trifling; the duty is manifest; the re

sult may be your exemption from ruin—while the

delay and neglect may involve you in bankruptcy,

poverty or cruel destitution.

5. PARTICULAR ATTENTION and regard is

given to small risks and also to large ones.

6. THE CONSUMPTION OF PROPERTY BY

FIRE, in the United States, averages over

# Dry Goods.

**D. W. INGERSOLL & CO.**

Are now receiving an extensive stock of

Fall and Winter

DRY GOODS,

from

Late Cash Sales in New York

Consisting in part of

MUSLIN DE LAINES,

WOOL PLAIDS,

LUPIN'S FRENCH MERINOES,

EMPIRE CLOTHS,

FRENCH REPS,

PARIS SILK STRIPES,

PARAMATTAS,

Alpacas, Mohairs, &c., &c

Mourning Goods.

LADIES' LONG AND SQUARE

SHAWLS,

In every variety.

Cloakings, Balmoral Skirts,

Kid Padded Hoop Skirts,

Hoods, Scarfs, Sontags.

HOSIERY,

Consisting of English and German Cotton, Wool

len and Worsted Hosiery.

LADIES' CHILDREN'S BALMORAL HOSE.

White and mixed

WRAPPERS & DRAWERS

CLOTHS and CASSIMERES.

White, red and mixed

FLANNELS.

Sheetings, Shirtings, Tickings

Denims, Blankets.

ALL COUNTRY MERCHANTS who purchase

FOR CASH,

Should examine our stock before purchasing.

It will not be undersold in this market.

**D. W. INGERSOLL & CO.**

St. Paul, Minn.

Sept. 1st

Hardware.

**J. B. BRADEN.**

Has now received from the Eastern Manufacturer

a full and complete assortment of

IRON,

Hardware, Nails,

Steel of all kinds, Springs, Axes, Bells, Nuts,

Axes, Horse Shoes, Nails, Sleigh

Shoes, Trunk Nails, Carriage

Trimmings,

Wagon and Buggy Wood.

Iron Kettles, Coal, Window Glass and Sash,

and all other goods in our line, sold Wholesale

and Retail.

For Rent 154 Third Street, St. Paul.

ap17-17

PIONEER FOUNDRY AND

AGRICULTURAL WORKS,

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

Manufactures all kinds of Machinery, Steam

Engines, Horse Powers, Mill and Machine Cast

ings of all descriptions. Having the largest as

sortment of Patterns of any establishment in

this State, we are prepared to do all kinds of iron

and brass casting, of turning, promptly, at the

lowest rates. Particular attention given

to Threshing Machine, Steam Engine and Boiler

repairing.

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 10 Horse Power, for sale very

low, at the Pioneer Foundry and Agricultural

Works. (ant)

THRESHING MACHINES,

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 10 Horse Power, for sale very

low, at the Pioneer Foundry and Agricultural

Works. (ant)

CORRAGE, SLEIGH SHOES AND

FANNING MILLS.

For sale by

NICOLS, DEAN & CO.

CARBON OIL.

Carbon Oil by the Barrel.

For sale low,

NICOLS, DEAN & CO.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

Stores, Tin Ware, Hardware, Hollow Ware,

Steel Traps and Shingles. Highest price paid

# Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

To Benjamin F. Irvine, John R. Irvine, Loren-

to Allen, Louis Roberts, Daniel A. Robertson,

the City of St. Paul, Henry M. Rice, Henry H.

Silby, Charles C. Ramsey, Charles W. Paine,

L. Stryker, Mary Edwards Stryker, J. Marshall

Paul, Fred Von Gahn, Adie B. Wright, wife

of Isaac P. Wright, Samuel Peterson, Jonathan

H. Lockwood, Zedekiah B. Curtis, Isaac V. D.

Boyd, Robert Whitcomb, Edward Z. Wick,

Charles May, Alexander Ramsey, Charles Mc-

Whittall, Abraham Hart, Mason & Craig, Mary S.

Whittall, Frederick Koonas, Samuel C. Edes,

John G. Wilson, Albert Greenleaf, Henry C.

Mathews, Alfred V. Scott, Richard Price, Bertha

Magallon, Mary A. E. Willey wife of Samuel

Willey, John Sander, William Sander, George

Napier, James Napier and Charles Brodie, par-

ties, as, Napier & Brodie, H. H. Grege, William

Murray, Charles P. Dally, John B. Warden,

William G. Warden, Samuel J. Wilkin, John R.

1. Ruse, H. H. Hubbard, John Silveger, Henry

E. Bartlett, Joseph Baughner, Holmes Amos

Samuel P. Moore, Robert Crosby, Ava Durin,

George E. Freeman, Hugh Cary, William L.

Banning, George Thomas Mrs. Theodore A. Sim-

mons, John Simmons, J. Jay Knox, Albert Arm-

strong, George R. H. Smith, George C. Shelden,

George R. S. St. John, George C. Shelden, Geo-

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# Drugs and Medicines.

**SIMS, VAWTER & ROSE,**

DRUGS, DRUGS, DRUGS,

AT

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL</



































## THE CITY.

Thermometrical Record.

WIND BY DAY &amp; WINDS, DEGREES, CORNER OF

THIRD AND CEDAR STREETS.

FEBRUARY. 7:30 A. M. 1 P. M. 6 P. M.

	7:30 A. M.	1 P. M.	6 P. M.
1 Monday	11	20	21
2 Tuesday	17	26	22
3 Wednesday	17	34	25
4 Thursday	28	38	34
5 Friday	29	36	30
6 Saturday	29	36	30
7 Sunday	16	19	14
8 Monday	10	12	11
9 Tuesday	10	12	11
10 Wednesday	10	12	11
11 Thursday	10	12	11
12 Friday	10	12	11
13 Saturday	10	12	11
14 Sunday	10	12	11
15 Monday	10	12	11
16 Tuesday	10	12	11

Below zero.

**THE FIRST REGIMENT.**—The boys of the First Regiment at the Alhambra on Monday night—except such as had friends in the city. Yesterday morning they received furloughs for 30 days, with instructions to report at Fort Snelling.

Most of the regiment at once dispersed in various directions. About a hundred, including Cols. D. and E., went up to St. Anthony and Minneapolis, at noon, having been invited by the people of those cities, to a public reception. They separated at the bridge, Col. E. going to the Windsor House, and were there entertained with a fine banquet. Col. D. marched over to the Nicollet Hotel, Minneapolis, headed by the Great Western and the bells were rung, and everybody turned out to welcome the veterans. At the Nicollet they were welcomed by E. M. Wilson in a speech, to which Lt. Col. Adams responded. Speeches were made by Gov. Miller, Col. George and others, and a fine dinner served to the heroes. A grand ball at the Nicollet followed the festivities. Quite a number of the First are yet in the city. Some are incarcerated with the Provost Guard at Market Hall, and quite a number are mostly stopping at the International.

**CITY COUNCIL.**—The City Council held a regular meeting yesterday. Present, Aldermen Faine, Beckham, Wright, King, Eddy, Finn, Putnam, and Ald. Livingston in the Chair.

**COMMUNICATIONS.**—From the Mayor, in reference to the new Police.

From Chouteau & Co., asking that a new system of grades be established on certain streets.

From Webb & Cady, asking permission to rebuild their Foundry on an unimproved portion of Fourth street, near Brook.

**THE FINANCIAL ADVISER.**—On motion of Alderman Eddy, the City Treasurer was directed to pay to each Fire Company its proper proportion of money arising out of the tax on Insurance Companies, as provided in the City Charter.

**THE EXHIBITION.**—On motion of Alderman Fink, a Committee of one from each Ward was appointed to see to our enrollment, and report the number of men yet required to fill our quota, provided the same be done without expense to the city. The Chair appointed Messrs. Fink, Thomson, King, Gross and Reed.

**ADJOURNED.**

**MAYOR WARREN** has taken charge of the local department of the Pioneer and opened yesterday in a lengthy "item" defending himself, in advance, for reappointing Chief Cummings, and concluding by quoting from a private letter written to himself. We understand that he is to appear with another article in this morning's Pioneer, in vindication of the deed after performance. As his manner of conducting the department is superior to its previous style, the ostensible local reality adopts his writings as his own, and we might not be aware that the Mayor had secured a local "press." We are aware that the profession is compromised by the association, but as the Pioneer is elevated in the same proportion that respectable loans are degraded, we welcome the new member of the press-gang with as much joy as we received the announcement of the wholesale deception of the police.

**ENLARGEMENT OF THE MERCHANT'S HOTEL.**—We were permitted yesterday to inspect the plans drawn for the proposed enlargement of the Merchant's Hotel. Col. Shaw contemplates the erection of an addition on Jackson street, north of the present building, nearly 50 feet square, and four stories in height. It is to be of stone, and will have a fine ornamental front. The dining room will be on the second floor, while the third and fourth floors are to be devoted to sleeping apartments. The completion of this wing will allow the old frame on the corner to be removed, and a fine stone building to be put in its place, the making of the corner one of the largest and finest hotels in the city. The plans were got up by that accomplished architect, H. M. Akroyd.

**A LEGAL QUESTION.**—On Monday, during the exercises at the Alhambra, while the Firemen were trying to keep back the crowd who were pressing on the line, Assistant Engineer Reardon struck Joe Lewis over the head with his trumpet. Joe Lewis had been arrested on charge of assault. The trial has not yet come off, but Reardon justifies his action on grounds of being compelled by his official position as an officer of the procession, and an Assistant Marshal of the day, to keep order, while the complaining witness was disturbing. The Firemen sustain Mr. Reardon in this position, and considerable interest is felt in the matter.

**NO NEED OF RAILROADS.**—Durban's Stage line does not seem to be in bringing the liberality displayed by them in bringing the First Regiment up. They started from La Crosse with 200, and brought 208 through to St. Paul in 48 hours, running time. This was done in addition to carrying their mails, passengers and express goods. In the hands of Durban and his managers, horse-shoe is made to accomplish almost as much as steam. The order issued to the drivers was to make usual time, if it killed the horses—"notwithstanding the extra large loads on each sleigh."

**THE COLD SNAP.**—We briefly noticed in yesterday's Press, the cold spell which commenced on Monday morning. The wind at that time changed suddenly into the North, and blew with terrible severity all day, and up to last night. The mercury sank from Monday morning to yesterday morning 34°, one of the most sudden changes ever experienced here. The registered degree of cold was not so severe, but the icy wind intensified its discomfort.

**DAILY SERVICES** at St. Paul's Church at 8:30 A. M. At Christ's Church at 9 A. M.

## FINE MILITARY GOODS.

The elegant sash which was presented to Captain Barton last week, (as well as those given to Captains Slaughter and Smith, we may add) were manufactured by Tiffany, New York, and imported from them by A. D. Fitch, who has engaged an agency for the sale of Military Goods at Munger's Store. Any kind of goods or equipments required by officers can be procured at Mr. Fitch's.

**JOHN P. WOOLSTELT**, is agent in New York for the La Crosse railroad and the Davidson Packer Line. His office is the well known "234 Broadway," the headquarters of all Minnesota men—and a great convenience to them, too, as we can testify. The President of the La Crosse railroad, a Minnesota man should go to New York without visiting "234 Broadway" and registering his name.

**PATTON'S OYSTER HOUSE.**—Patton, at the popular Oyster House on Jackson street, just below the International, has received a new lot of those fine Maltese Oysters. He gets them up in superior style, too, and says he has—

Oysters served in every style  
For gentlemen or ladies.  
Candy too, to make 'em smile,  
And Coffee made of Java!

**THE STEREOPTIC LAST NIGHT** at MINNEAPOLIS.—In consequence of the occupancy of Harrison's Hall, by the Committee of Reception, the exhibition was unable to give a grand closing exhibition to-night, and produce all his fine pieces, about 100 in number. It is all equal to the last in St. Paul, it will be the most delightful entertainment.

**RELIGIOUS ITEMS.**—Reveries are going on at several of the churches. The Baptist Church, Rev. J. D. Pope, D.D., is having quite an awakening. Meetings are held nightly, and several have risen for prayer. On Sunday night a lady was baptised—the ceremony taking place at a private residence. The church is the church—the first time the rite has been performed there.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

**BROWN'S BRONCHIAL BROTHERS.**—I have never changed my mind respecting them, that which I have long held well of. **REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.**—The Trustees are a staff of life to me.

**PROF. HOWARD NORTH.**—Pres. Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y. "For Troubles they are a specific."

**DR. J. H. WILKS.**—Too favorably known to need commendation. **HOS. CHASE & SONS.**—Contains no Opium nor anything injurious. **DR. J. H. WILKS.**—An elegant combination for Coughs.

**DR. J. H. WILKS.**—I recommend their use to Public Servants. **REV. E. H. CHAPIN.**—Most salutary relief for Bronchitis.

**REV. S. S. GERRARD, Meriden, Conn.**—"I have never changed my mind respecting them, that which I have long held well of." **REV. S. J. I. ANDERSON, St. Louis.**—An elegant combination for Coughs.

**REV. A. C. EGGLESTON, New York.**—"I have never changed my mind respecting them, that which I have long held well of." **REV. A. C. EGGLESTON, New York.**—"I have never changed my mind respecting them, that which I have long held well of."

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## Republican Caucus on the Presidential Question.

**PROPOSED CHANGE OF PARTY NAME.**

**ACTION OF THE CAUCUS.**

From the New York Herald.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18, 1863.—The Republican Senators and members of Congress held a secret caucus in the House of Representatives to-night, for the purpose of taking into consideration the method in which the approaching Presidential campaign should be conducted.

About seven-fifths collected early in the evening, including Senators Harris, Morrill, Wilson, Doolittle, Trumbull, Clark, Pomeroy and others.

After some time spent in informal conversation, Representative Morrill called the meeting to order. Senator Harris was nominated for chairman, but declined upon the ground that he should leave before the meeting adjourned. Senator Trumbull was then nominated, and also declined, stating that he must "go home early." Finally Senator Clark was appointed, and wished to know the object of the meeting.

Mr. Ashley stated that the caucus was held last week for the purpose of making appointments to fill vacancies in the National Republican Committee, to meet on the 22d inst., and that the consideration of the subject had been postponed until to-night. He understood that the members from Delaware had a series of resolutions to offer. He also delivered it was desired to have West Virginia represented in the Committee, and was himself anxious that the name of the committee should be changed to "National Union Committee."

Mr. Smithers, offered a resolution that the vacancies in the National Union Committee be filled, and that the delegation in Congress nominate gentlemen for that purpose, who, upon being selected by the chairman of the committee, should participate in its labors. He had drawn up a resolution to that effect, and the delegation in Congress nominate gentlemen for that purpose, who, upon being selected by the chairman of the committee, should participate in its labors.

Mr. Doolittle thought it best to suggest names informally to the affairs of 1860, and that the whole matter had been left to it.

Mr. Arnold of Illinois, did not approve of the measure. The Chicago platform was drawn up in a different manner, and he did not think it advisable to depart from that plan.

Mr. Smithers urged that the matter should be settled in a conference among members of the several States.

Senator Wilson wanted to know how many vacancies there were?

Mr. Doolittle believed there were five, though some said seven.

A member from California said he hoped the Union Congressmen would have something to say, but not be allowed to decide. The Convention should not be a party caucus, but one in which all parties would unite for the support of the government. If the Convention was organized as Republican organization it would fail.

Mr. Doolittle said the name of "Republican" had been laid by in all the States. It was now Union. They needed the war democratic vote, and they must be frank and cordial with the people. He was opposed to inviting new Republicans to serve on the committee. They had an immense task before them. He would not now speak for or against the name of "Republican," but in connection with the Presidency. Until the Convention selected a candidate, whoever should be nominated he would support, whether Mr. Halleck or Fremont, and if any other General. That rule should govern every man if they wished to insure success.

Considerable debate followed, in which it was argued that the name of the committee be changed to that of the "radical unconstitutionality," and all the other adjectives, "Union Committee," or any other name, except "Republican." It was believed that if such a step was taken the Union men would vote the ticket. The New York Herald had come out for amending the Constitution, and it was probable that the Union party would before long do so.

Mr. Colfax approved of the resolution. There were many present who could not come back to Congress without the vote of the Union men, and they knew all the present Speaker of the House was indebted to them for his election. The next contest would be a sharp and severe one. They would find their opponents united and strong. The danger of the hour was in store for them, and they must act in union if they expected to succeed in any nomination. He could not foretell what might be the result of the administration he succeeded by a President nominated by the other (democratic) side of the House.

Mr. Schenck wanted it to be called a Free Union Party, with a new committee, new organization and a new platform. The old ones had become useless. He would offer a substitute for the resolution, instructing the Union orators the several States to elect delegates for the purpose of forming a committee, who should decide the time, place and basis upon which the convention should meet. Power was in favor of the substitute, and urged its adoption, to gether with members from the Border States.

Mr. Ashley thought the gentlemen were exceeding their privilege. The caucus had nothing to do with the President, the convention, platform, or anything else, except to suggest names for filling the National Congress. He urged the adoption of the previous resolution.

Mr. Schenck's substitute was finally rejected—yeas twenty-three, nays thirty-one.

It was then suggested to appoint a committee of fifteen Senators and representatives to consider the subject and report to a future caucus.

Mr. Morrill (representative) thought such a step highly injudicious. The National Committee was to meet on the 22d inst., and no time would be lost.

The proposition was finally withdrawn, when the original resolution of Mr. Smithers was adopted unanimously.

It was agreed that the usual committee of four members on the part of the House and three on the part of the Senate be appointed by the chairman of the caucus to take into consideration matters pertaining to the convention, and the caucus adjourned.

## Monetary &amp; Commercial.

## MONETARY.

[By Telegraph.]

New York Money Market.

Gold 60 1/2.

## COMMERCIAL.

[By Telegraph.]

New York Market.

Flour quiet at about previous rates.

GRAIN—Wheat better, chiefly for export.

Corn unsettled and quiet. Oats a shade firmer.

Pork quiet and very firm.

## Weekly Review of the Saint Paul Market.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17.

The Money Market continues quiet, easy, and loans are offered on good security, at a low rate.

Considerable amounts are constantly coming into market to seek investment.

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

The Tribune of the 11th says:

Money is abundant at 7 per cent, with a good market for loans on good security, at a low rate.

Among stock houses the rate is 1 per cent, with more money than usual.

The Five per cent Treasury notes adds somewhat to the ability of the market to receive loans, and there are not as many such as yesterday.

As to the drawing of the Union men of the Border States.

Mr. Smithers, offered a resolution that the vacancies in the National Union Committee be filled, and that the delegation in Congress nominate gentlemen for that purpose, who, upon being selected by the chairman of the committee, should participate in its labors.

Mr. Doolittle thought it best to suggest names informally to the affairs of 1860, and that the whole matter had been left to it.

Mr. Arnold of Illinois, did not approve of the measure. The Chicago platform was drawn up in a different manner, and he did not think it advisable to depart from that plan.

Mr. Smithers urged that the matter should be settled in a conference among members of the several States.

Senator Wilson wanted to know how many vacancies there were?

Mr. Doolittle believed there were five, though some said seven.

A member from California said he hoped the Union Congressmen would have something to say, but not be allowed to decide. The Convention should not be a party caucus, but one in which all parties would unite for the support of the government. If the Convention was organized as Republican organization it would fail.

Mr. Doolittle said the name of "Republican" had been laid by in all the States. It was now Union. They needed the war democratic vote, and they must be frank and cordial with the people. He was opposed to inviting new Republicans to serve on the committee. They had an immense task before them. He would not now speak for or against the name of "Republican," but in connection with the Presidency. Until the Convention selected a candidate, whoever should be nominated he would support, whether Mr. Halleck or Fremont, and if any other General. That rule should govern every man if they wished to insure success.

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## The Saint Paul Press.

SAINT PAUL, THURSDAY, FEB. 18.

This paper has a larger Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation than any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.

## THE NEWS.

The Alabama was in dock at Annapolis, on the 1st of January, and the U. S. steamer Wyoming was watching her outside. The Jamestown went to her assistance, and it is quite probable that the rebel pirate has been captured.

A report of the prisoners who escaped from Richmond has reached Baltimore and Washington. They give an interesting account of the manner in which the breach was effected.

This reported capture of Jackson by Sherman's corps is denied. At Johnson's corps of Sherman's army crossed the big black fifteen miles east of Vicksburg on the 7th, and Hurlbut's corps five miles above. The dispatch adds, "each column was fourteen miles long."

Ten Secretary of War has decided that the three-fourths of a regiment which must be sent to secure a further means three-fourths of these present on duty.

It has just been discovered that notwithstanding Secretary Chase's order issued nearly a year ago, large quantities of live stock have been exported to Canada.

Many editors think Lee will open the campaign within ten days, either by attacking Meade, or by invading Pennsylvania.

Gen. 50-75.

## THE FIRST OBJECT OF LEGISLATION.

SECTION.

We suppose that the highly respectable gentlemen who compose the highly respectable body which assembles daily at the Capitol have in view, as the chief object of their deliberations, to promote the best interests of their constituents and the general welfare of the State. We take it for granted that they are not only willing but anxious to advance this object by any means within the legitimate province of legislation.

Naturally, then, the question which most concerns them is, by what means of legislation can they most effectively promote the public weal.

First of all, then, what is the thing most necessary for the public weal?

For, if we can ascertain just what is most essential to the prosperity of the State, we can have no difficulty in deciding that that should be the leading and paramount object of legislation.

Well, then, the supreme and fundamental end of Minnesota, the one which precedes and comprehends all others, is—POPULATION.

"That's what's the matter."

It is a proposition which only requires to be stated, to be at once accepted as indisputable. It is the major premise of all legislation, not expressed, it is true, but understood and taken for granted.

Population is at once accepted as the basis and measure of all material development, and the increase of population as the index of progress in everything else.

If we can get population we can get everything else with it; railroads, schools, churches, colleges, agriculture, manufactures, wealth, taxable resources—everything is contained in or follows from population. Without population we have nothing, and can have nothing, neither internal improvements, nor schools, nor property, nor industrial development.

Now, it is the radical defect of all our legislation, that following the example of old States where the primary want is not population, but property and government, it commences at the wrong end, and spends all its efforts in providing for what population wants, while it does nothing to supply the fundamental want of population. It looks to results while it constantly overlooks the first essential means by which the contemplated results are to be attained. It puts the house in order and spreads the table, but issues no invitation to the guests.

We are making laws for a wilderness. We are taxing ourselves to death to support the apparatus of Government and society in the midst of primeval solitudes. With an area greater than that of all New England, we act as if we were content with a population scarcely greater than that of Boston.

Laws about sheep and dogs and game and schools and taxes, are all very well and very necessary in their place, but the first thing to be attended to is to enact measures looking directly to the increase of population. If we have paid little attention to this subject heretofore, so much more the necessity of taking prompt action now.

Now, then, there are two ways of promoting the increase of population, one of which is not within the legitimate province of legislation, and does not need its assistance. The other is by immigration, and immigration can be influenced to an incalculable extent by the action of the Legislature.

More than three-quarters, or nearly 82 per cent. of our whole present population are immigrants; and if the vast unoccupied areas of our State are to be settled, it must be done by immigration. If our Railroads are to be built, our resources to be developed, and if our State is to be lifted to the rank in wealth and consequence to which it is entitled by the wonderful gifts which nature has lavished upon it, it must be done by immigration. Our whole future is bound up in this one interest of immigration.

We cannot do without it. We must have it or perish. It is the soul and life blood of our whole prosperity. We propose

per as a Commonwealth, precisely in proportion to the increase of the volume of immigration, and stagnate and decay precisely as it falls off; and yet with this supreme, imperious, overbearing necessity for immigration, pressing upon us on all sides, it is just the one subject which the Legislature is accustomed to treat with sovereign indifference.

At every session there is a Committee appointed on the subject of immigration. At every session the Committee formally introduces its little bill for the "promotion of immigration," and at every session the little bill is ineffectually laid on the table, or indefinitely postponed.

Again the Committee is appointed; again it introduces its little bill. Now, Messrs. Legislators, look the thing, we pray you, square in the face and tell us whether it is once more to be indefinitely postponed.

## SHAKESPEARE'S THIRTIETH BIRTHDAY.

SECTION.

The New York Evening Post says:

We have been shown a private letter which the Earl of Carlisle, so well and favorably known in this country as the courteous, liberal and accomplished Lord Morpeth, has addressed to our fellow citizen James H. Hatch, Esq., in which he intimates that it would probably strengthen the kindly feeling which ought to exist between the nations speaking the English language, if America would join with England in the celebration of the three hundredth anniversary of the birthday of Shakespeare.

The Post says that a movement is on foot in that city to join in the celebration and that eminent dramatic artists, such as Mr. Hackett and Mr. Edwin Booth, are stirring themselves in the same direction.

The Post proposes the raising of a statue of Shakespeare as a monument of gratitude and affection to his memory. We are inclined to think that the Planes was the first American journal which proposed the celebration of Shakespeare's three hundredth birthday.

We trust that the numerous lovers of the "sweet swan of Avon" among our readers may sweep the subject in mind and make arrangements for a popular commemoration of the event. Abill in the costumes of Shakespeare's characters, Shakespearean tableaux and a little amateur theatrical representation of Shakespeare's plays have already been suggested as appropriate means of celebrating this occasion.

Another suggestion occurs to us. It is understood that a theatre is to be erected the present year opposite the Merchant's Hotel, which is to be a structure worthy of its object. If the work is not too far advanced on the 23d of April next to make it practicable, why not celebrate the three hundredth birthday of Shakespeare in laying the corner stone of our first theatre?

What does Mr. Prince say to that?

## SINGULAR PARALLELISM.

SECTION.

History often repeats itself at different epochs, but it may be doubted whether it ever furnished a more remarkable instance of contemporaneous parallelism than in the military career, capture, imprisonment and escape of the rebel officer Straight, and the Union officer Straight.

Both were cavalry officers, both were captured with nearly all their command, during the same summer—the latter while engaged in a raid in the heart of the region occupied by the rebels, the former in a similar raid through the Northern States.

Both, were charged with violating the laws of war, with robbery and murder of peaceful citizens, and Straight and his band were lying in prison at Richmond when Morgan and his crew were incarcerated at Columbus. The similarity of their capture was so great that Morgan was held as a hostage for Straight, and the Government offered to exchange the former for the latter, but Morgan cut short the negotiations by escaping, and Straight, after a while, continued the parallel by escaping also; and what is still more singular, they both escaped in nearly the same manner, by tunnelling under the walls of their respective prisons.

The parallelism is so complete and circumstantial, that the story of the one reads about like that of the other; though that of Straight has decidedly the advantage in the difficulties encountered in his escape.

## Dog Meat for Union Prisoners.

SECTION.

The Richmond Examiner, of the 28th ultimo, contains the following:

"WANTING TO DOGS.—According to the statement of 'A Citizen,' who writes us on the subject, Belle Isle, the depot of the Yankees in Richmond, is a veritable den for dogs, especially well-conditioned dogs. 'The Yankees eat them,' and this our correspondent knows from facts that have come into his knowledge. Several gentlemen on that 'lone barren isle' have lost, recently, their favorite heel companions, and our correspondent affirms that it is well-known to the guard that the Yankees caught, fished out and eat them! And that, moreover, the Yankees have begged some citizens to 'let them have their dogs to eat.' Horrified! We are advised, if we doubt the statement of our correspondent, to visit the island and take a dog along, and we will come away alone and convinced."

"All we have to append to this dog story is that we never did admire Yankee taste in eating; but if they prefer steak of canine meat to the ration of beef, bread, potatoes and soup furnished them from the Commissary Department by the prison officials, it is to their misfortune. Some animals of a carnivorous nature rather like the flesh of another animal of a like nature. In the above case it is 'dog eat dog,' perhaps."

Despite the brutal enmity of the writer of this characteristic article, one thing is very clearly proved by it, to wit: that the stories of the semi-starvation of

the Union prisoners at Richmond are true. The rebel editor has let out more than he designed letting out in his article, and he has also proved that men cruel enough to starve prisoners of war can also be mean enough to scold and mock at the sufferings of their victims.

## Important from New Orleans.

SECTION.

THE FREE STATE NOMINATING CONVENTION—TWO CANDIDATES FOR GOVERNOR IN THE FIELD.

By the arrival of the steamship George Cromwell, Capt. Post, we have dates from New Orleans to the 2d inst. The all-engrossing subject was the Free State Convention and the coming election. On the 20th General Banks wrote a letter to the Free State Central Committee in reference to the qualifications of voters, registration, and the proper time for electing delegates to a Constitutional Convention.

He will allow all persons to vote at the ensuing election, who have been registered as voters in their respective wards, and all persons who take it on the day of election will be authorized to vote. Soldiers who are citizens of the State will be allowed to vote. Those who are not citizens of Louisiana, though they may have been in the State one year, cannot vote.

Gen. Banks adheres to the day at first fixed for the election of members to the Constitutional Convention, viz: the first Monday in April—deeming that its change to the date of the State election, Feb. 22, would not afford sufficient time for mature consideration by the people in the selection of the delegates.

Gov. Stephens's proclamation for a State election on Feb. 22, in accordance with the plan of Gen. Banks, was published. The State Convention met on the 1st inst.

The proceedings of the convention were harmonious. The body which included the Radical members adjourned to the Free-State Committee Rooms, and nominated the following ticket:

Governor—Hon. B. F. Flanders, Lieutenant Governor—M. J. Wells, Attorney General—Wm. S. Abbott, Secretary of State—Wm. S. Abbott, Auditor—A. A. Atocha, Treasurer—J. B. Belden, Sup. Public Education—B. E. Brown.

The remaining members nominated a ticket in part different, as follows: Governor—Hon. M. J. Wells, of New Orleans, Lieutenant Governor—M. J. Wells, of New Orleans, Secretary of State—S. Wroblewski, of Baton Rouge, Treasurer—D. N. Belden, of New Orleans, Auditor—Judge A. A. Atocha, of New Orleans.

Attorney General—Chas. W. Homer, Esq., of New Orleans, Sup. of Public Education—Prof. J. McKim, of New Orleans.

Resolutions were unanimously adopted in the latter assembly as follows:

Resolved, That we solemnly believe the unpopularity of the late Government is the result of its failure to restore the rights of its citizens, and to secure to them the full enjoyment of the rights of life, liberty and property.

Resolved, That we as citizens of the United States, as well as of the State of Louisiana, know that the preservation of the Union, and the maintenance of the supremacy of the Federal Union, and do, on the part of Louisiana, hereby declare our intention to support the Government of the United States, and to hold the primary allegiance as such.

Resolved, That, regarding the institution of Slavery as a great moral and political evil, and one of the greatest evils of the age, and one of the greatest obstacles to the progress of civilization, and one of the greatest sources of national weakness, and one of the greatest causes of national dishonor, and one of the greatest enemies of national unity, and one of the greatest enemies of national peace, and one of the greatest enemies of national prosperity, and one of the greatest enemies of national greatness, and one of the greatest enemies of national glory, and one of the greatest enemies of national honor, and one of the greatest enemies of national respectability, and one of the greatest enemies of national reputation, and one of the greatest enemies of national credit, and one of the greatest enemies of national influence, and one of the greatest enemies of national power, and one of the greatest enemies of national prestige, and one of the greatest enemies of national 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